

- II. First antennæ oblique or vertical, separated by a broad septum. Front narrow. Body deep.
1. Body subquadrilateral. Openings fringed with hairs between the bases of the third and fourth pairs of legs. *Ocypodinæ.*
 2. Body more or less globose. No openings between the legs *Myctirinæ.*

LV.—*Descriptions of new Lizards in the British Museum.*
By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Gecko palmatus.

Head large, oviform, much depressed; snout a little longer than the distance between the eye and the ear-opening, once and one third the diameter of the orbit; forehead concave; ear-opening oval, oblique, its greatest diameter about one third that of the orbit. Body and limbs moderately elongate; digits strongly dilated, half-webbed. Snout and supraocular region covered with very small granules, the granules minute on the rest of the head; rostral and first labial entering the nostril; 11 upper and 10 lower labials; symphyseal triangular, followed by a pair of chin-shields which are three times as long as broad. Body and limbs covered with minute granules; back with scattered, enlarged, round, flat tubercles, which are about as large as the feebly imbricate ventral scales. Greyish above, mottled with brown, and with brown markings, viz. a dark streak from the eye to the ear and three wavy cross-bars on the body; lower parts white, dotted with brown.

	mm.
Total length	150
Head	22
Width of head	17
Body	58
Fore limb	27
Hind limb	36
Tail (reproduced)	70

A single female specimen from the Man Son Mountains, Tonkin, altitude 3000–4000 feet, collected by Mr. Fruhstorfer.

Prionodactylus Ockendeni.

Snout short; nostril between two nasals; fronto-nasal single; præfrontals forming a median suture; interparietal narrower than the parietals; two rows of occipitals, three in

the first row; three supraoculars, first largest; a single loreal and a freno-orbital; a series of small infraorbitals; temple with large shields above; 7 upper and 4 to 6 lower labials; chin-shields, one anterior and 3 or 4 pairs, the last separated by a pair of large gulars; a double longitudinal series of transversely enlarged gulars in front of the collar, which is composed of 7 or 9 plates. Dorsal scales elongate, hexagonal, strongly keeled, imbricate, not mucronate; lateral scales small, keeled; 36 to 38 scales round the body (including ventrals), 35 to 38 from occiput to base of tail. Ventral plates quadrangular, in 8 longitudinal and 18 to 20 transverse series, outer smallest and keeled, median largest. 3 or 4 large anal plates in a transverse series. Male with 8 to 10 femoral pores on each side. Pale brown above, dark grey on the sides; a more or less distinct dark brown vertebral line; a dark brown lateral band, light-edged above, fading into the grey of the sides below, from the eye to the tail, usually bearing a series of small black ocelli with white centres; a white, dark-edged streak from below the eye to the side of the neck, lost before reaching the collar; belly white, with grey dots or round black spots.

	♂.	♀.
	mm.	mm.
Total length	?	189
Head	16	14
Width of head	10	8
From end of snout to fore limb	23	22
" " vent	60	61
Fore limb	19	18
Hind limb	26	26
Body	14	14
Tail	?	128

Several specimens from Carabaya, E. Peru, altitude 6000-7000 feet, collected by the late Mr. G. Ockenden.

Amphisbana Slateri.

Snout rounded, prominent. Rostral small, triangular, not visible from above; nasals forming a suture; a pair of præfrontals, the suture between them nearly twice as long as that between the nasals and a little longer than that between the frontals, which are much smaller; a pair of occipitals; eye distinguishable under the ocular, which is situated between the præfrontal and the second and third upper labials and followed by two superposed postoculars; four upper labials, fourth very small, second largest; symphyisial fused with a large chin-shield; four lower labials, second largest.

snout and the fore limb is contained twice and a half in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout very short, obtuse. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced between two nasals; no supranasal; fronto-nasal broader than long, broadly in contact with the rostral and with the frontal; præfrontals minute; frontal not much larger than frontoparietals, in contact with the first and second supraoculars; four supraoculars; five supraciliaries; frontoparietals distinct, larger than the interparietal; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; a pair of nuchals; fifth upper labial below the centre of the eye. Ear-opening minute. 22 smooth scales round the middle of the body. Median præanals scarcely enlarged. The length of the hind limb equals the distance between the anterior border of the eye and the fore limb; third and fourth toes equal. Tail long and thick. Upper surface of head and back blackish brown, with small round white spots; sides of body, belly, hind limbs, and base of tail uniform orange; a black streak on the temple and along the side of the neck; throat black; greater part of tail brown above and white beneath, spotted with black.

Total length.....	mm. 166
Head.....	10
Width of head.....	7
Body.....	51
Fore limb.....	10
Hind limb.....	15
Tail (reproduced).....	105

A single specimen from Mount Ruwenzori, altitude 7000 feet. Presented by the Subscribers to the Ruwenzori Expedition Fund.

LVI.—*On the Variations of Stereolepis gigas, a great Sea-Perch from California and Japan.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

WHEN preparing a revision of the Sea-Perches for the 'British Museum Catalogue of Fishes,' vol. i., published in 1895, a comparison of the descriptions and figures given of *Stereolepis gigas*, Ayres, from California, and *Megaperca ischinaga*, Hilgendorf, from Japan, failed to bring out any tangible difference between the two, which I accordingly proposed to unite under the former name. A comparison of